Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1840. **3,156.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Ship "ORESTES," 529 Tons, THOS. SMITH, Commander, will sail early in May, and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain SMITH or to Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 6th May 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "MEDORA," WILLIAM HARRISON, Commander, will sail on the 5th Inst. For Passage apply to HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 6th May 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL direct, the fine Ship "SHANNON," of 758 Tons, ADAM KELLOCK, Commander, has good accommodation for passengers, and, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. KELLOCK at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 6th May, 1840

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all person or persons, that a Bungaloe belonging to TUCKER PURSOTUM HURGEWANDASS, situated at New Town called Portuguese Street, without the Town Walls of Bombay, containing 2½ Sticks in breadth and 7 Sticks in length, beside 6 feet passages on the right side of the said Bungaloe; and on the back side is the compound and privy, belong to the said Bungaloe upon which was drawn Lottery Tickets by the said TUCKER PURSOTUM HURGEWANDASS, out of them the Numbers 1165 and 1166 was purchased by WITTOBA NARRONJEE, for the sum of Rs. 11, and the said No. 1165 came prize to the said WITTOBA NARRONJEE on the 21st day of April 1840, whereupon the said TUCKER PURSOTUM HURGEWANDASS executed him the title deed thereof, and Registered the same into the Collector's Book, if any Heirs of the said TUCKER PURSOTUM HURGEWANDASS, or person or persons may have any claim upon the said Bungaloe, he, or they shall appear by Advertisement in the Newspapers within 14 days from the date hereof, and produce the documents or papers whatever may be in their possession in respect of the said Bungaloe, otherwise it should be considered null and void, and the said WITTOBA NARRONJEE, shall not be answerable for it.—Dated this 6th day of May 1840.

જાહેર ખબર*

આ લખેસાથી શરવ મહાજી અથવા મહાજીઓને જાહેર થાકિ ઠકર પરશોતમદાસ હરજીવનદાસનો બંગલો ૧ જે શ્રી યુમખ છનાં બ્યા કેરપ્રેાટ નીઉટ એાંનમેા પૂરંગીવારા નો મેાહેલો છે તેહ મેા છે અને તે પેાહેલાઈ મેા રા કાડી અને લંબાઈ મેા ૭ કાડી છે અને તે વતરોગે ઉપલા બંગલાની બ્યાજી બ્યાજી ૬ પુટની ગાલી છે અને તેહની પછ વાડે લા બગલાનેા ચેાક તથા વારેા છે* ઈ બંગલા પર ઉપર લખેલા ઠકર પરશોતંમ હરજીવંદાસે શેારતી ક્રાકીતી અને તેહ મેાથી નમખ ર ૧૧૬૫ તથા ૧૧૬૬ વાલી ટીકીટ ૩૧૧ આપીને વીકુબા નારંનજી ખરીદ કરી કૃતી તેહ મેા નંમખર ૧૧૬૫ મેા ઈ બંગલેા તારી ખ ૨૧ મી એપ્રેલ ૧૮૪૦ ને દીને ઈ વીકુ બા નારંનજીને આવે એા છે તેપરથી ઈ ઉપર લખેલા પરશોતંમ હરજીવંનદાસે તે બંગલા નું બ્યત ઈ મહાજીને કરી આપેઉં છે તથા કલે ક્ટરની મુક્રમેા નેાધાવી આપેઉં છે વાસ્તે હક મહાજી અથવા મહાજીઓનેા હક રીતેનેા દાવેા ઉપલા બંગલા પર પેાંચતેા હેાઈતેા તે મહાજી અથવા મહાજીઓ આજથી દીન ૧૪ મેા નીઉશ પેપરની મારપ્રે જાહેર કરવું અને ઈ બંગલા નીશેનાં જેકાંઈ દશાતાવેજેા મથ વા કાગજેા તેહવા મહાજીનાં હશતેક્રમેા હેાઈ તે દેખડાવવાં નહીતર દાવેા રદ અને બ્યાજે લ જાહેરશે અને ઈ ઉપર લખેલેા વીકુબાનારં નજી કરેા જવાબ દેશે નહી*—તારીખ ૫ મી મે ઈ ૧૮૪૦

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of ABDOOL RAHIM KHAN.... ..... } *Plaintiff*

vs.

SALAY BIN MOOBARUCK BIN MOORSHEED..... .. .. } *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 8th day of May next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by Public Auction at the Stables belonging to ABDOOL RAHIM KHAN, on the Bhendy Bazar Road near Baboola Tank, the undermentioned property of the abovenamed Defendant.

27 Arab Horses in 27 Lots.

TERMS CASH.

G. F. HUGHES,—*Sheriff.*

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 30th April 1840.

*કોર્ટ ઓફ જુડીકેચર ઈન બોમ્બે.

*પ્લીડર્સ કોર્ટ.

*શેરીફનું વેચાણ.

અબ્દુલ રહીમખાનની ફરીઆદી ગેા ફરીદ્રે શીઅરણા હેાકમનામાંથી જપત કરેલ છે તે ફરીઆદી કરનાર*

શાલેખીન મુબારક બીન મુરશેદ જવાબદેનાર*

ખબર હીઆંથી આપીયે કે તારીખ ૮ મી મેઈ મહીનાની આગે શુક્રવારને દંને પાછલા પેાહેરનાં ૩ વાગતે નીડીબજારનાં રસતાપર બાબુલાનાં તલાવ આગલ અબ્દુલ રહીમખાનનાં નબેલા ગેા ઉપર લખેલી ફરી આદીનાં જવાબ દેનારની હેાલ લખેલી અશ કેસાગત જાહેર લીલાંઉ કરીને વેચશે*

૨૭ અરબી ઘેાડા તેહનાં ૨૭ લાટ કરીને વેચશે*

બેાલીકે* —નાંણાં રેાકડાં*

યુમબજની શરીફની આપીશ ૭ ઈ ડબ્લ્યુ હીજરી ના ૩૦ મી એપ્રેલ ૧૮૪૦ શરીફ*

اشتہار

از سوپریم کورٹ جوڈي کیٹر سنڌي

پیلی سید

فروختن شریف

دربابت مقدمه عبد الرحیم خان مدعي

موافق حکم نامه فري نسیس قیض نموده شد

مدعا علیه صالح بن مبارک بن مرشد

ازین جا خبر داده مي شود که بتاریخ ۸ هشتم ماه مي بروز آدینه بوقت ساعت سه ۳ قریب عصر در بهیندي بازار نز تالاب بابولا در طویله عبد الرحیم خان مطابق مقدمه اسباب مدعا علیه را موفق تفصیل ذیل ظاهر هراج نموده خواهد فروخت

تفصیل آن

۲۷ بیست وهفت عدد اسپ عربي آنرا بیست وهفت لات یعنے حصه نموده یعنے جدا جدا خواهد فروخت

مگر شرط آن است که روپیه نقد خواهد گرفت

درافیس شریف مهمي

تاریخ ۳۰ اپر ۱۸۴۰

جي پف هیوج

شریف مهمي

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance..	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

SADDLERY FOR SALE.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO.,—Have just received for Sale an Invoice of Saddlery; consisting of Hussar Saddles by "Adams," with Holsters and Bridles complete, Ladies side Saddles with Bridles complete, and Gentleman's Hunting Ditto by "Middlemore"; also Spare Bridles, Martingales, Head Stalls, Bits, Curbs, &c, &c. and a few Carriage, Tandem, Buggy, and Riding Whips.—No. 5, Forbes' Street, 6th May 1840.

PATENT COPYING MACHINE INK.

MESSRS. BENNET and Co. have a few bottles of the above Ink for Sale at moderate price.—No. 5, Forbes' Street, 6th May 1840.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at the Custom House Bunder, to-morrow, the 6th Instant 4 P. M. The Long BOAT of the late Ship *Hannah*, with Masts, Yards, Sails, &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. have received for sale two "*Korans*" taken at Khelat, the property of the Vizier.

FOR SALE.—A stylish, Light Calcutta built Phæton with Patent Axles, may be seen by giving one hour's notice.—Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

LOST, Yesterday evening, a large red and White Dog, answers to the name of "Rattle", has one ear closed up and is much cut about the head, whoever will bring the above Dog to Captain HARRISON at the Office of Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL will be handsomely rewarded, if required.—Bombay 6th May, 1840.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE has for Sale in his rooms, in Hummum Street, No. 13, as follows—French Wines by the well known house of Balguerie and Co. in one dozen cases, consisting of St. Julien, St. Estephi, Sauterne, and Hautbrion at Rs. 12 per dozen; Burgundy at Rs. 20 per dozen.

A few dozen American Champaigne, Cider, in Champaigne bottles in one dozen cases.

Alsop and Bass's Pale Ale, well up in bottle at Rs. 6 per dozen.

Also Dinner sets of various colours and patterns.

ALSO.

Yorkshire Hams, just landed.

Bombay, 6th May, 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 6th May 1840.

NOTICE.

WANTED a few good able English Compositors, salaries handsome. Apply to the Printer of this paper.

Gazette Office, 6th May 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 30th April, 1840.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

2nd Lieut. W. F. Marriott, Engineer Corps from 25th April to 15th May, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination, in the Hindoostanee language. Major T. R. Billamore, 1st Gr. Rt. N. I. from 8th do. to 31st do. on medical certificate, to proceed to the Presidency.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 1st May 1840.

Major J. P. Cumming of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, is directed to join the Head Quarters of his Regiment at Aden, as early as practicable.

Captain A. M. D. Elder of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, having reported his arrival at Bombay, is directed to join the detachment of that Regiment serving at Karrack, by the first opportunity.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Captain R. H. Wardell, 5th Regiment N. I. from 1st May to 25th May, to proceed to Mahableshwar, on private affairs.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 4th May 1840.

A Detail of the European Regiment arrived from Karrack, will join the Detachment of Recruits belonging to that Corps under Captain Thornton.

A Committee will assemble at the Remount Lines on Wednesday next the 6th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to examine and report upon a Horse that will be produced before it for the service of Government.

President.

Major C. J. Conyngham, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.

Members.

Captain F. J. Pontardent, Regt. of Artillery.

Lieut. A. Tweedale 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.

Upon the completion of the above duty, the proceedings (in duplicate) to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office, and the committee dissolved.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.

Adjutant General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22d April 1840.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been honored by receiving the commands of Her Majesty, contained in a letter from General Lord Hill, commanding the Army in Chief, dated 4th March 1840, to express Her Majesty's high satisfaction at the judgement, skill, gallantry, and discipline, displayed by Major General Sir Thomas Willshire, K. C. B., and by the Officers and Men of Her Majesty's 2d and 17th Regiments of Foot, in the glorious and successful assault upon the Fortress of Khelat.

His Excellency is aware that these most gracious expressions of the Queen's approbation are equally intended to be conveyed to the detachment of the Bombay Horse Artillery, to the 31st Regt. Bengal N. I. and to the other detachments engaged; and he is quite certain that Her Majesty's Officers and Men will freely and liberally share with them, the applause thus bestowed upon their united and gallant exertions, and upon their splendid noon-day achievement.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointment until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

16th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Patrick Dynon to be Adjutant vice Havelock, promoted 16th April 1840.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to promote the undermentioned Officer to the rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only :

18th Foot.—Lieut. W. E. Clarke, from the 25th of November 1840.

The Order which was issued by Lieut. General Lord Keane G. C. B. and G. C. H., when Commanding the Army of the Indus, dated 10th Oct. 1839, granting leave of absence to Captain J. G. D. Taylor, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, for 1 year from the date of the departure of the troops from Cabul, to visit the provinces of Hindoostan, on medical certificate,

Leave of Absence :—*18th Lancers*—Lieut. Colonel W. Perse, C. B., from 1st May to 1st Nov. 1840, to Simla, on private affairs.

9th Foot.—Capt. Ogle, from 1st April to the 15th Dec. 1840, to Landour, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence granted by Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., to the following officers are confirmed :

55th Foot.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. T. C. Colman, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation. on medical certificate.

Ditto.—Lieut. T. A. Heriot, ditto, ditto.

63d Foot.—Major P. Bayley, ditto, for 1 year, ditto, ditto.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) J. BYRNE, Major,

Assist. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces, in India.

FROM THE BOMBAY PRESS.

(From the Bombay Courier, May 5.)

We understand that the Captains of several Merchant and other ships have been lately fined various sums, for having detained the letters, which they were bound to send immediately on their arrival in Bombay to the Post Office.

Among others, we have been told, that the Commander of the *Atalanta*, on board of which a bag of letters was delayed, on her late return from Suez, was fined Rs. 500.

The H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay arrived, on Sunday morning from Kurrachee, having on board with other passengers, Sir C. W. Wade C. B. This diplomatist, whose name was inscribed as a passenger by the last Steamer to Suez, and who has forfeited his deposit, came to Bombay with the intention of proceeding to England. But, as we have been informed, arrangements have been already made by the Government for his again assuming the duties of Political Agent, his departure has been postponed.

The weather has grown exceedingly hot at Kurrachee.—*Ibid.*

We regret to have to announce that Major Billamore of the 1st Grenadier Regiment died at Kurrachee on the 27th ult.; he was on his route from Suckur to Bombay for the benefit of his health.

By the death of this officer, Captain Cliborn becomes Major, Lieutenant C. R. Raitt, Captain and Ensign E. T. Peacocke, Lieutenant.

The office of Brigade Major in Upper Scinde is become also vacant.—*Ibid.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the accompanying letters may afford some amusement to your readers, you are at liberty to make whatever use you please of them.

Yours &c,
A CORRESPONDENT.

My dear—Allow me not to introduce, as I am aware of your previous acquaintance, but to ask you to shew all the attention in your power to our dear old friend *Mrs. Ramsbottom*. Like the immortal Grose *she is on a tour of discovery* and as Burns say.

Oh Laud of Sun confounded hot
If there's a hole in all your coat
I'll rede you tent it
A lass among you takin note
An faith she'll prent it.

Pray be kind to her among you and send her back safe to old England, and Your's ever.

JOHN BULL.

My Dear B.—I inclose a letter of introduckshun from our old friend Bull though as I told him when we parted that I did not think I wanted one to you, as you must recollect your old friend *Ramsbottom* and our Trips to Fairlop Oak and Greenedge Fair, but says he God knows says he— "Ingee may have him paired his hintellex, and as he corresponds with me why you may as well take a Note" and so I did! Well ajnt you surprized to hear of my arrival in these Ingean forein parts. But Liddy you remember Liddy (a hold flame of yourn) she would marry a Soger Officer "Nolus Bolus" as Sisero says and has all my Femily are expectorated in one part of this Varsal world or another: why says I suppose I goes to see what a Ingee man is like too. Peepul does nothing now but write their memories and Shuffeneers, and why not Dorotheo Ramsbottom—So I makes up my mind and imbarks in the Billy Ruffian, Captain Sidenvipe and I will say as I never met a Officer as was more hattentif to Ladies, and gave em better pickled inians, ducks and Shampain "*hay discreshun*" as we used to say at Boolong. As you may think, I was in a pretty taking at parting from the clefts of old Album, but Liddy and Major Macfattle (that Liddy's husband as is) did all they could to keeps up my spirits, and at last we hembarked at Portsmouth. Dear Bull came aborde with us and in his usual funny way says he "Widder" (says he) "I expects you to come back married to some Naybob, but if you jilt me, mind my Ghost shall hornt you that's all," and as I was a little affected, come says he "Dont make eye vater in the see, as friend Hood says, and with that we parted, hand, I dont know when I shall see his deer Hook'd nose agin! He's bin quite a father to me and mine!!! Well ater a deal of confusion, and a hofficer of the Vessel with a long horn in his hand a talking to the sailors about Taxes and Sheets and heaving away a remark which made me very uncomfortable as there was a horful motion.—I thinks it best to go to bed, and has hall things had been got ready, I found my Cabbin hall tidy, and what they calls a *Cot* for me to swing in, like Mermaids coughing which we used to read of in the *Penny Magazine* half way atwixt Even and Herth. Now as I am reyther lusty or so, I'de hardly room to turn. The Steward very purlitely axed me if he should bring hany thing up for me. and I was taken orridly agin—Howsomever I shall pass hover disagreeables and only say we was toss'd haybaut in the Bay of Bisket, and got some horful rolls, and see'd nothing but hoshen and sky til we saw the lite ouse of Bombay.—Now dont you go to shew me up and send my lookyebrashuns to the papers as Bull did (as I wants to make a book of my own) and I'll tell you what I thinks of Bombay and my first himpresshuns. As we was a coming into arbour I seed some men at a distance dressed all in black like in a Boat, and when I asked Macfattle the reason, he said they was dressed in Bombesein and that most of the common Ingean people wore it, well I'ad heard of the riches of Ingee, but thinks I what shall I wear to go ashore in as I'd nothing but a gown of the same (that warnt locked up) to put on, but lank it was all his nonsense and impidence they was nothing but regilar "Saugs Cadets" as we used to call on in the French river looses hun. At first I was all no how but them Ladies has ad bin in Ingee afore did'nt seem to care so thinks I why should I. At last the anker was dropt and a lot of Ingeemen with Turbans and long Beards came aboard. One on eve a old fellow comes up to me and make me a Bow (which I was afterwards told was called a Grand Siam) and says tome says he "Maam want a clever Boy? so says I *no* thank goodness, I've two of my own besides two Darters—Then says he "I got plenty character, plenty gen lemen's got" and out he pulls a lot of Paper, so it struck me has he wanted to sell me a Nigger as did I hear Lord Broom say "they'd no other sarvants here but poor upressed Blacks" so says I "If you thinks I come here to buy Niggers you're justhout that's all. I'm an aberlishimist and hattended Hexeter all and Lord Broom and Mr. Buxston and has heard of your tricks upon riots and how you kidnaps em and sends em to be broiled in oil of France—None of your tricks upon Travelurs Mr. Blackee" But Macfattle came up and says "He wants to know if you will take him as a Sarvant, so I found that they calls all the old Men Boys in Ingee, they aint so purlite in England for they never calls old women Galls. I noticed too as the Ingeans is horful swearers as I heard em callem a one an another cursed Jee and Damn ye Gee and rotten Gee and a many other bad names—They told me abored as they was peoples names, but they was always funning me, so I din'nt believe em, Macfattle did tell me however that when did they quarrel they never have no knock me down doings but only pull off their Head Turbens and talk very handsomely of each others relayshius—and I think Europeheans might take a leaf hout of their Book!! Now in my next, I shall tell you all about goin a shore and many huther permiscus matters. We are gone to a place as is called By Color. But By wot color I dont know without its yellur as all the Houses is amost of that color at least, hour Naybors's is, hours is a wite un. Cum and see us soon about Stuffin time hat 2, I likes the Beer and Mango's. Liddy sends her riggards adukes as we used to say at B Collis ho rewar.

D. R.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 2d.—Lieut. R. Creed, Artillery from Karrack.
do. do. Captain R. Mignon, 1st E. Regt. from England.
do. 3d. Captain H. Reynold, Queens, from Vingorla.
May 3d.—Lieut. H. Boye, 22d Regt. N. I....., Ensign T. A. Cowper, do., Do. Pogson, do... } from Scinde.
do. do. Assist. Surgeon Pinkerton, M, D. from Sea.
do. 4th. Capt. W. L. Mackintosh, A. D. C. to the Governor General from Scinde.
do. do. Lieut. Colonel Wade, Resident Indore.

DEPARTURES.

May 2d.—Major H. Cracklow, 22d Regiment N. I....., Lieut. R. Lewis, do..., Lieut. P. Shaw, do.., Ensign E. C. Beate, do., Assist. Snrgeon D. Grierson, do.... ... } to Malligaum.
May 5th.—Capt. J. Hale, do....., Lieut. H. Boye, do.., Ensign Cowper, do.., Ensign Pogson, do.., Ensign Thomas, do...
do. do. Ensign Macdonald, 22d Regiment to Mahabulishwar.
do. do. Ensign D. Eicke, 2d E. Regt. to Poona.
do. do. Ensign J. Peyton, do. to do.
do. 6th. Ensign J. B. Dunsterville, 19th Regt. to Panwell.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—May 4th. Grab Brig Pittamber, Savoy, G. Middleton, Master, from Bourbon 5th November. *Passenger*—G. Marshall, Mariner.

Do. Do. Barque Barbara, Henry Webb, Master from Liverpool 7th January 1840.

Do. 5th. Ship Earl of Clare, J. Scott, Master, from China 1st March. *Passengers*—W. Dallas Esq. N. Hazelwood Esq., 13 Parsee Merchants, 6 Servants, 1 Bora, 1 Banian.

SAILED.—May 2d.—Barque Futtay Rahimon, Meer Jaun Nacodah, to Surat.

Do. 3d. Barque Resolution, R. White, Master, to Calcutta. *Passengers*—Lieut. McLeod, 20th Regt. N. I., Mr. Kempal.

Do. Do. Ship Futtay Hulbaree, Abdul Rahimon Gool Mahomed Nacodah to Sumatra.

Do. Do. Ship Berkshire, John Clarkson, Master, to London. *Passengers*—Mrs. Chambers and child, Miss Seaton, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Newnham, Master McLean, three native male servants.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy	Suez.. ..	31st May.
Lady East... ..	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...	London ..	
Ganges..... ..	Skinner and Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
Neptune..	D&M. Pestonjee	London ..	Dispatch.
Sir W. Wallace.	Skinner & Co .	Singapore.	
Fort William...	J Jeejeebhoy..		
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co..		
Barossa..	Frith and Co..	Singapoor.	30th May
The Ceylon Gvt Steamer Seaforth.....	Frith and Co...	Columbo.	uncertain.
Moffatt.... ...	Do.....	London...	30th May.
Regular.... ..	Ritchie Stuart and Co.....	Liverpool .	dispatch.
Gondolier.....	Dirom Carter and Co.. ..		

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Hugh Lindsay, Semiramis, Berenice, and Cleopatra.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Constance, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose, Ganges, Colonel Newall, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Magistrate, Neptune, Abbotsford, Dowlutpursad, Futtay Moombarruck, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Medora, Mor, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Wild Irish Girl, Faize Allum, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Moffatt, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Barbara, and Eearl of Clare.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Esperanca.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus,

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Sesostris	Supt. Indian Navy	London ..	17th Feb.
Abel Gower...	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	26th Dec.
*Catherine....	Forbes & Co . ..	London ..	22d Do.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	5th Feb.
Euphrates	Do. Do.....	London ..	30th Jan.
Thetis.....	Do. Do.....	London ..	18th Feb.
Tartar.....	.....	London ..	9th March
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	D. & M. Pestonjee	London ..	24th Feb.
Justina.... ..	Wooler & Co.. ..	London ..	5th March.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	17th Feb.
Competent....	D. & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	4th Jan.
Caledona	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
*Tinaw-ara.. ..	.....	Liverpool	7th Dec.
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby&C	Liverpool	8th Dec.
Majestic..	George S. King.	Liverpool	31st Jan.
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co.	Liverpool	22d Feb.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	28th Jan.
British King..	Skinner & Co. ..	Clyde.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	30th Jan.
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech.	.....	Do.. ..	
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.... ..	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies& Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.... ..	
Brenda.....	.....	Salem....	25th Dec.
Calcutta.....	.....	Liverpool.	31st Mar.
Northumberlan	.....	London ..	5th Apr.
Sarah..... ..	.....	London ..	25 Mar.
Tweed	.....	.....	15th Do.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

MAY 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
6th Wednesday.....	2 1	2 27
7th Thursday.....	2 53	3 22

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MARCH.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 6—Wednesday.—St John Evan: Ante Port L.
7—Thursday.
8—Friday.—Moon First Quarter.
9—Saturday.
10—Sunday.—3rd Sunday after Easter.
11—Monday.
12—Tuesday.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 6, 1840.

The following arrival of vessels are announced by the Shipping report since our last.—May 4, Barque *Barbara*, H. Webb, Master, from Liverpool 7th January; Do. *Pittamber Savoy*, George Middleton, Master, from Bourbon 5th November; May 5, Ship *Earl of Clare*, J. Scott, Master, from China 1st March, passed Steamer *Atalanta* on the Malacca Straits.

Passengers by the Earl of Clare.—W. Dallas, Esq. N. Hazelwood, Esq., 13 Parsee Merchants, 6 servants, 1 Boree and 1 Banian.

WE had hoped to have received some intelligence from China by the *Earl of Clare* but have been disappointed. She left on the 1st March only the day after the *Mor*. We were politely favored by her commander with the last number of "*The Canton Press*" in his possession, but it unfortunately proved to be the same brought by the *Mor*. We shall cast many an anxious look to the Eastward, and our readers may depend that arrangements have been made to secure the earliest intelligence from the best hands.

A kind correspondent has favored us with a letter from Mrs. RAMSBOTTOM who it appears is determined to choose a new world for her observations. With such a keen observer and censor or morum in the land, we shall walk with circumspection.—How long she has been among us we know not, as her letter is without date, though it appears to have been written at the moment of arrival. We trust to be favored with a few of her ideas of Indian Life and Manners, and trust if she sees these pages that she will be convinced of our profound admiration and respect.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at Nowrojee's Hill at the Hay Stacks. This is almost an annual occurrence and leads us to suspect a case of Swing and Co. If such should be the fact we should heartily rejoice in the apprehension and conviction of any one concerned. Grass is already sufficiently dear on the Island, as those who keep Horses know by sad experience. In Bombay it ought to be kept within high walls with a constant guard over it with access by only one Gateway, and even then we fear that it would not be secure from fire through the known carelessness of Natives with their smoking apparatus, even if preserved from ignition by unprincipled incendiaries.

WE are sure we shall engage the attention of the Public more especially at such an unmitigated hot season as the present, when we announce that through the liberality of the Club and the exertions of some public spirited individuals.—The stock of Ice which is expected; is to be entirely placed at the disposal of a committee of Gentlemen, who have engaged an Ice house in the Fort for delivery to the public at large. It is also gratifying to learn that its price will average about a rupee for 7 lbs. this will enable almost the whole community to participate in the luxury. Now this is a measure which comes home as well to the palates as the pockets of men, and with whomsoever it originated, it is deserving of all honor and imitation.

WE are requested by some Native Gentlemen Passengers in the *Shah Allum* publicly to express their sense of the kind behaviour of Captain Evans, and the officers of that Vessel towards them, during their passage from Calcutta to this Port, which will never be effaced from their minds. They were recommended to proceed in their Ship by Rustomjee Cowasjee Esq. and take this method of recommending any Native Gentlemen who may have occasion to make a voyage by Sea, and who may be proceeding to the same Port as the *Shah Allum* to seize upon the opportunity, as they will meet with every kindness and consideration from both Captain Evans and all his officers.

WE are glad to see that the *Bengal Hurkaru* has, as well as ourselves noticed the very improper language of the President of the Board of Controul, relative to the Natives of this country in his interview with Captain Cogan. There is no greater tyrant than one of your regular democrats, when he once gets into office. And on the present occasion, the worthy President seems to have lost all decency, as well as discretion. We have often thought that the great colonies of the Empire, ought to have a certain number of Members in the house of Parliament, to represent their grievances, protect their laws and customs from innovation, and give sound counsel in all legislative measures affecting their interest. The times are not yet perhaps ripe for such a measure, but the day we hope will soon arrive when the affairs of India will be placed in abler hands than those of a pseudo radical, who know Natives only by hearsay, and seeks not to improve his knowledge of the immense population confided to the department under his charge by personal observation, but is determined as much as in him lies to keep the Turband Gentlemen as far from the portals of the office of the Board of Controul, and the City of London as may be consistent with his own ease and official convenience.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

SANS SOUCI THEATRE.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Wednesday evening witnessed the *last* performance at the *Sans Souci*. We have much pleasure in congratulating Mr. Ballin on the splendid house he obtained, it was decidedly the best of the season,—for standing room could not be obtained.

The performance of Dr. Dilworth, was a decided failure, not owing to the performers, but to the poor materials this farce is composed of—it has not one atom of humour, and is entirely divested of plot—not all the *good* acting of Modus, Mrs. Leach and Francis could make it succeed. If the audience did not laugh at the first piece, they made ample amends in the *second*, for we never witnessed such boisterous merriment—it was a scene of the House of Commons, trying to cough a person down—yellings, hisings, shouts, go on, go off, encore, were heard on all sides, but *Richard* cared not, he barked, fumed, strutted and sweated his hour, and went off in a burst of * * * * *

'A Roland for an Oliver,' proved the trump card of the evening, and certainly redeemed the character of the theatre. We have been a regular play goer, and most emphatically give this farce the palm of *all* that have preceded it, both in plot, humour and acting. The Secretary, as "Sir Mark Chase," was a jovial old man. We have never seen him to such advantage, in short whenever he shewed his jolly old face and grey whiskers, the audience were in roars, song, his "Love in season," was executed right well and deserved the encore that followed Mrs. Leach, as "Maria Darlington," was all that could be wished for—her pretended madness was given full of mournfulness, and was a finished bit of acting, her waltzing was delightful and singing sweet, Mrs. Francis and Selborne contributed their share to the success of this truly excellent farce—"Fixtures," by "Harry Ringdove," is a character not in this amateur's line, but he made the most of it The burst of jealousy was given with great feeling, but he was ill supported by his better half. Alfred Highflyer we thought to be very dull, both in the first piece and the opening scenes of the farce, but how amply did he redeem himself in the mad scene,—Oh! it was an exquisite piece of performance, and none but a *Master Modus* could have enacted it—the toying, the attempt to catch a fly, the vacuity were all admirably pourtrayed—the curtain dropt to repeated encores, and we believe the general wish is to see this farce again, it would, with another one act piece, draw as good a house—and the profits could be very well applied towards the new theatre.

We cannot conclude this hasty notice without recording our grateful thanks on behalf of the public to Mrs. Leach, for the very many delightful evenings we have spent at her Theatre, and to the talented amateurs, who have supported her. The public are largely indebted to her, and we trust that they will shew it by subscribing whatever amount they can spare, towards the erection of the newedifice at Park Street.*—*Commercial Adver, April* 24.

LYING IN HOSPITAL.

PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR SICK AND LYING-IN FEMALE AND FOR CHILDREN.

The Professors of the Medical College earnestly invite the consideration of the public to the subjoined proposal for the establishment of an Hospital for the reception of Sick Females and Children, (especially with reference to lying-in women,) and a Dispensary for affording attendance to indigent females in labour at their own homes.

2. The great mortality among the lower orders of the female population during parturition, and from the diseases consequent upon that state has been for several years a matter of melancholy notoriety in Calcutta. All the poorer classes suffer from this calamity, but it chiefly affects the females of the Christian and Jewish religions.

3. The causes of the mortality are clearly traceable to artificial circumstances, many of which may be readily obviated by the provision of the Hospital and Dispensary now in contemplation, in connection with a Midwifery class, for the instruction of Male and Female pupils.

4th. The Professors deem it their duty, in the first place, to state that they are daily compelled to refuse admission to Sick Females and Children into the College Hospital, which at present is adapted for males only.

5. To meet the object now in view, it is proposed to erect by public Subscription in the College premises, and on the plan herewith circulated, an Hospital (totally distinct from that for Males now in existence,) capable of accommodating 120 patients.

6. The heavy expenses which the erection of the male Hospital at the College has recently entailed upon the Government, induce the Professors of the School to appeal to the community on this occasion. It is one pre-eminently calculated to excite every charitable feeling, and as will be subsequently pointed out, it offers a valuable return to those who contribute to the fund required viz. from fifteen to twenty Thousand Rupees.

The Medical Officers of the College have strong grounds for believing that, on the public thus proving their practical interests in the Institution, the patients will be supported, medicines provided, and a Professorship of Midwifery established at the expense of Government.

7. The Medical attendance will be gratuitously given by the Physician of the College, the Midwi

* This account seems to be too deeply tinged with a bias towards the actors.—ED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

fery patients being under the special charge of the Professor of that branch of Medical Science.

8. A European Matron, regularly educated in an established European School, will reside on the premises, and under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery, conduct the instruction of the pupils on the system followed at the great lying in Hospitals of Paris, London and Dublin.

9. Pupils will consist of two classes, Malo students of four years standing in the Medical College, and Females admitted under the following regulation.—

10. The Female pupils will reside on the premises for at least one year and a half, and be supported at the following rates, monthly :—

Hindu and Mahomedan,..... .. Rs. 8 0 0
Christians,..... ..... ,, 12 0 0

Female pupils will be admitted on the nomination of parties subscribing 100 Rupees to the building fund, paying the monthly expence on the rate above quoted.

11. The advantages this plan offers to the community, and above all to families resident in the Mofussil, to Zillah Station, and to Regiments, seem so obvious as to need no lengthened exposition. It suffifces to state in illustration that for 316 rupees a female can be educated as a Midwife, and her services be secured to the parties who may subscribe this moderate sum.

12. Besides the Hospital, a Dispensary will be established for the affording of gratuitous aid to lying in women at their own houses ; the visits will be made by pupils male or female, who have previously attended a course of Lectures on midwifery, medicines, linen, groceries, &c. will be supplied, and the advice and aid of one of the Medical officers given gratuitously on every emergency.

In short, the proposed Dispensary will be precisely on the same plan as that followed in such institutions in Great Britain.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of Bengal, and the Union Bank, by the Professors of the College, and Mr. David Hare, who will act as Secretary to the Institution.—*List of Subscribers for the Female and Lying-in Hospital in connection with the Medical College* already collected 11,762.—*Eastern Star.*

THE SANS SOUCI.

The Theatre was very well filled on Wednesday night, and little Ballin, therefore, must have reaped a good harvest. The performances were not, however, very successfully given, and we thought that the amateur who personated Richard the Third, was by far too hardly dealt with. We have received a letter on the subject, which we subjoin :—

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Being a regular play-goer, and having attended the "Sans Souci" on Wednesday evening last, to witness the represeptation of the Tent Scene and Opening Speech from Richard the Third, I beg, in justice to the amateur, who performed so well upon that occasion, and who was treated in such an ungentlemanly manner, to make a few remarks upon the disgraceful manner, in which the stage business was conducted by the Manager, and which, consequently, led to the failure of that portion of the evening's amusement.

In the first place, in Scene the 2nd, Act the 1st, I observed, that the scenery was totally inappropriate, there being a drawing-room or hall, substituted for the court-yard of the Tower.

Secondly, in Scene the fifth, the Tent Scene, the stage-lights were not darkened. and at the words, "Hark! from the tents, &c.," no one imitated the clinck of hammers closing rivetts," which was necessary to the effect of that part of the speech.

Thirdly, there were none but painted ghosts, which were lit up with blue fires ; and in addition to this disgraceful neglect, the speeches of King Henry, Lady Anne, Prince Edward and the Duke of York, were unaccountably omitted by those persons, who were to have recited them, so that the amateur was left entirely unsupported throughout the whole of his part. Besides this, the band omitted, at the words, "Richard's himself again," and Hark! the shrill Trumpet sounds to Horse," to give a flourish of music, or even to sound the Trumpet. The amateur's representation of the "Crook-back Tyrant," therefore, though in some parts most admirably played, naturally failed to produce the effect intended, as would have been the case, even with the late "Edmund Kean," or any other actor. In fact, Mr. Editor, there must have been a clique behind the Scenes, as there most assuredly was in the stalls, for several people hissed before the commencement of the opening speech, endeavouring there utmost thereby to d—n the piece. Worse stage scenery, or stronger party feeling, could, I am sorry to say, never have exhibited, even, before or by a low mob at Bartholomew or Rag fair.

The female who came on the Stage with one black eye, might have been hissed off with some degree of justice ; but the treatment of the ameteur, respecting whose great histrionic talents no discriminating man can entertain a doubt, appeared to me to be a most unwarrantable, unjustifiable and ungentlemanly attack. The species of buffoonery that was exhibited by several of the other performers, may, however, most deservedly be reprehended.

I remain, dear Mr. Editor, yours, &c.
FAIR PLAY.

THE RUSSIANS.

A letter from Jellalabad, of the 3rd April, confirms the report of the Russians being at Khiva and of their intention to march upon Bokhara, as well as the imprisonment of Dost Mohomed at the latter place. Every thing at Jellalabad, was tranquil, and Officers were in the habit of riding from Candahar to Jellalabad, attended only by three or four horses, Captain Conelly in this way joined the Envoy.

The Shah and the Mission were to have marched for Cabul on the 20th instant. Sir *N.* Cotton with the 4th Light Cavalry and 2d and 37th Native N. I. on the 25th—the European Regiment and 48th N. I. proceed to Kussu, (in the hills) about 25 miles from —*Hurkaru, April* 24.

MILITARY FUND.

We understand that a proposal, submitted by Captain R. A. MacNaghten to the subscribers to the Military Fund, is, at present, in course of circulation, the object of which is to place officers, who have retired from the service, on the same footing with those on the efficient establishment, with regard to the option, now given to the latter, to subscribe after a certain number of years in a higher grade than that of the actual army-rank, which they may have attained. Thus, in accordance with a regulation only a few years old, an ensign or second-lieutenant may, at any time, subscribe, as a lieutenant ; a subaltern after twelve years may subscribe as a captain, and so on, through the superior grades, thus placing all officers, whether fortunate or unfortunate, on an equality, with respect to the advantages of the fund, and at once benefitting the subscriber and the institution, which, in most cases, we conceive, is the gainer by it, though the subscriber in the advanced grade is fully repaid for the small pecuniary sacrifice he makes, by the additional security and serenity of mind, which he derives from the knowledge that, in the event of his premature demise, his widow will be much better provided for, than if he had only contributed to the Fund, according to the rates of his actual army-rank. Why this privilege was not extended, when the regulation was framed, to officers on the Invalid and Retired Lists, we do not precisely know—indeed (for the army, and the world in general, are kept in happy ignorance of the rules of the institution) we had always supposed, that the privilege had been thus extended, until we were informed of the nature of Captain MacNaghten's proposition. It is, indeed, stated amongst existing regulations, that "subscribers who may retire from the service on the prescribed pension of their ranks, or in ill health before being eutitled thereto, or who may return permanently, or on furlough to Europe, shall not forfeit their title to the benefits of the fund, provided, they continue the regular payments of the monthly subscriptions of their ranks ;" and, we should have supposed, that "the benefits of the fund" meant all the benefits of the fund, including the privileges alluded to, unless any particular weight is to be attached to the words "regular payments of the monthly subscriptions of their ranks," which we consider as a general, and not a specific allusion. But be this as it may to Captain MacNaghten's proposition, we give our entire support, and hope, as we have little doubt, that it will be carried by a large majority of the army. Indeed, we shall much wonder if many dissentient voices are raised against a measure, which is as expedient as it is equitable. The interests of the Service are involved in this question, for the advisability of holding out to officers every inducement to retire, must be manifest to the whole army. The officer, therefore, who votes against Captain MacNaghten's proposition, will vote against his own interests, against the interests of the fund, against too, we think, principles of justice. The officer on the retired list is a better subscriber to the fund, than the one on the efficient establishment, inasmuch as that of the former's, unless his retirement has been the result of an utterly broken constitution, is the better life of the two. An officer, who retires from the service, having a policy of Insurance on his life, can claim an immediate diminution of his premium, as an equivalent to the supposed diminution of contingencies against him—why then (for these matters are well considered in the Assurance Societies) is a subscriber to the Military Fund, on his retirement from the active duties (and dangers) of the service, to be denied advantages, which are offered to parties, who are more likely to profit by them, to the disadvantage of the fund. We really can see no good and sufficient reason for withholding from the retired officer a privilege to which, both as a mattter of justice and expediency he is entitled.*—*Ibid.*

ANTIQUITY.

It speaks well for those who are at the head of the Government in this country, that in the midst of more important matters, they can turn for a while to things that are comparatively trivial, yet as connected with the associations of by-gone times, as contrasted with the present, of interest to a very lage portion of the British Indian community.

Any one who within memory of the present generation has passed along the west front of the Cathedral Church yard, cannot fail to have been struck with the dilapidated appearance of a pictures—quer uin which occupies its north western angle. Few surmise that under itsarches rest the remain of *Job Charnock*, emphatically styled the father of Calcutta,—the man through whose instrumentality the foundation of our Indian Empire was laid. It must be somewhere about one hundred and forty years ago since the tomb in question was erected ; and that it has so long stood the assaults of time, and the worse neglect of man, must be attributed to the solidity of the masonry, which seems to be of the best kind.

We notice, unimportant as it may seem, because we are certain that many an old Indian, both here and at home, will rejoice to learn that the memories of those who have preceded the men of the present day on the theatre of life in this country, are not altogether forgotten,—that there is some chance of a master mind meeting grateful remembrance from posterity, if denied its just meed while in existence ; and that even the Government, usually so disinclined, or prevented by other pressing demands from attending to claims of departed worth, can sometimes recollect, that if it desire to live in the memory of the governed, it is by acts such as these—silent, unostentatious, and free from all suspicion of unworthy motive. We also understand that the tomb of Admiral Watson and others in the same locality, are to undergo similar renovation, and while we are on the subject, we would suggest to public bodies and others who owe their prosperity to the exertions of individuals, who may be regarded as the 'fathers and founders' of their fortunes, to pay a visit to the city of tombs, and see if the last resting places of their benefactors are maintained in that proper order, which, while it shews a due respect for the dead, does equal credit to the good feeling of the living.—*Englishman, April.* 23.

The item of news which the overland has this time brought us, conveying the intelligence of the several votes of thanks to the Army of the Indus, is that which must possess the greatest interest to our military readers. Strictly speaking, by the way, it can hardly be called news, any more than the account of the Queen's marriage can be called so, for it had cast its shadow before it, and we were as certain of its coming as we were of the Parliament being in session ; but the debates upon it possess some novelty, and those no doubt our readers have perused with laudable professional pride, and a justly excited interest. In the House of Lords there was no dissent whatever, (nor in the other House, as regards the *army.*) and if in the course of the debte in both places, some ludicrous blunders appear, these must we think, be attributed rather to the reporters, unaccustomed as they are to such nomenclature and details, than to the few speakers on the occasion, who doubtless *crammed* for the nonce, and would therefore have been accurate both in geography and in designation.* Thus it was no official blunder which spoke of the *eastward* of the Indus as the ground of operations ; and the newspaper substitutions of such names as Packington's and so on of some other errata—are evidently attributable to the dull or careless ear of the reporter.* We observe one misnomer, however, which we have yet failed to correct, and that is where Sir John Hobhouse discourses of the machinations of the *Peshwah* against our eastern power, having been paralysed by the late victorious course of our army, in common with those of the cabinets of Ava and Nepaul. The Duke of Wellington's allusion to his opinion having been taken, in the first instance, in the military arrangements, affords new information to the readers of the *Englishman* who received the intelligence a long time ago, together with the result of the reference, which was his Grace's entire approval of the means, though he carefully abstained (as we mentioned) from giving the slightest opinion on the policy of the measure, There is a discrepancy in the assertions and opinions which have been given, on one point, both in and out of the Houses, which nothing but a full history of the transactions, political and military, can succeed in setting right, and that relates to the conduct of Lord Keane in respect to the advance into Aff-ghanistan. By some it is asserted that he went on with breathless haste, not only against the opinion of the envoy, and the other political functionaries on the spot, but contrary to the Judgement of the Governor General himself; while he (Lord K.) seems to affirm that his orders were to advance a the time, and in the manner, which he did. We certainly think that the advance was hasty and ill advised, though as there was no organised opposition on the part of Dost Mahommed, the same risk was not incurred that would have existed in European warfare or even in any hostile country where the armed population were skilfully employed! but no true and complete history of the campaign can be expected for many years, when the official archives shall be laid open, at the Indian House, to some competent compiler. Certain it is that the advance of the army even as far as Ghuznee, was conducted by Lord Keane in a slovenly and unskilful manner: and it is also certain that the two proudest events of the campaign—the alpha and omega—namely the passage of the Indus and the capture of Ghuznee, were attributable to the professional skill and genous of Major Thompson of the Bengal Engineers, and not to the commander,—and yet Major Thompson is, comparatively, the least rewarded of all who earned for themselves particular claims to honor! The only point of dissent which seems to have been taken up in the House of Commons to the vote of thanks, was that to the inclusion of the Earl of Auckland as Governor-General, and in the view which Sir Robert Peel there took of it we cannot at all concur. Not only were the precedents abundant, but any one who knows how very much the Governor General has the direction of military affairs in India—not for a campaign only, but for an ordinary relief—must be aware that the circumstance of his being literally an officer, or a civilian, has nothing whatever to do with his official connexion with the movements of the army. It is he who plans all campaigns—that is, who decides upon the adoption of the plans, and who bears the responsibility—and who, in the public eye, and the strict official sense, arranges the amount of force, and its equipment, and its route, and its general efficiency. He it is who selects the commanders and principal staff; and he is, in a word, almost personally responsible for every degree of failure which cannot be shown to be fairly attributable, in a purely military sense, to the negligence of the General, or to some sudden circumstance that could not have been foreseen. It was idle and puerile in the extreme to justify the inclusion of Lord Wellesley in one vote of thanks, because he was styled Captain-General and sometimes wore a uniform ; for even had he been an officer of the army, like Lord Hastings, and like him actually commanded in the campaign, those circumstances have affected his title as Governor-General to receive the thanks of Parliament for the successes of armies which, as Governor-General, he had sent into the field. There is no instance, we believe, of a Commander in-chief in India being included in a vote of thanks, unless he was actually in command of the operating forces ; and the reason is that he has but a secondary post in the organisation of such armaments, and is in no degree responsible for the ill success of warlike operations but the Governor General is so differently situated that we are really surprised that that Sir Robert Peel should have displayed such ignorance in the matter as by the report of his speech we are to conclude he did ; and we are equally surprised that those who answered him did not base their reputation on the broad ground of the principle and reason of the thing, rather than on the strength of precedents which, for all that is shown to the contrary, might have been faultly in principle. As to the mere military operations, the *troops* of course merit thanks for whatever successes attend the wager of battle, whether the policy of the war be approvable or not. The army of a state must fight in the cause of that state whether it be bad or good in a moral point of view ; and if heaven itself allow not those events to be determined according to mere human notions of justice—success in war being, indeed, *usually* granted to the side which wages it unjustly—it would ill become a state tribunal like parliament to withhold approbation from men who well performed *their duty*, however questionable might be thought the policy in support of which they bled. These are the observations which occurred to us on a general view of the votes of thanks, and we think there is no occasion to discuss them more minutely. *Ibid.*

MILITARY TEMS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief will, we hear, certainly proceed to the Upper Provinces in the cold weather.—*Englishman, April* 24.

It is our intention, as soon as the contents of the mail are a little exhausted, to notice the new edition of 'Army Standing Orders, just published by Mr. D'Rozario. We regret to say, however, that our notice will not be favorable, for we cannot recommend officers to purchase a work of this nature, which appears to us defective.—*Ibid.*

In a recent general order, we perceive the following sentence of a court martial, on a Company's soldier :—

Sentence—'The court having found the prisoner, Gunner Hugh Norcoot, 4th company 3d battalion of artillery, guilty of the charges brought against him, does sentence him to suffer imprisonment for a period of two (2) years, every fourth month of this term, or three months in each year, to be solitary imprisonment, in such place as His Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to appoint.'

We should be glad to be informed under what authority that sentence was passed.—*Ibid.*

We received on Wednesday last a private request from a brevet colonel, that we would explain, through these columns,' the anomalous rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant,' as established in the army in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel (Commandant) Shaw of the artillery, and of which the Government orders will soon give another example, in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel Peckett of the Corps of Engineers. The half-way step in question, and which is unavoidably of an anomalous description, is the result of the only expedient which it seems was devisable to regulate the promotion to the rank of *Colonel*, throughout the Indian army, so that supersession might be obviated, generally and relatively, among the forces of the three presidencies. This promotion, according to a regulation which was established about three years since, but which circumstances are bringing into operation only now, is to be regulated in all the armies by that of the *Bengal Infantry*, so that no officer of any arm can henceforth attain the rank of Colonel, in supersession of a Lieutenant Colonel of the above named branch, which is to be, in fact, the regulating corps, for promotion to the former grade in the whole Company's service. In the carrying out of this rule, all future promotions to *Colonel* will be made by the Supreme Government, instead of by the Governments of presidencies, respectively ; and we have reason to know that one of its objects was to obviate, as much as possible, the evil effect of the Local Brevet (Queens forces) regulation, which, as we formerly intimated, in an article on the lately proposed petition subject, neither this Government nor the Court of Directors had the *power* to prevent.—*Ibid.*

THE SATTARAH AFFAIR.

We have no intention at present to go into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the Rajah of Sattarah's deposition by the Government of Bombay, although we must say, *en passant*, that we consider it a *very* hard case, for which expression of "mawkish" sympathy, as Sir J. C. Hobhouse and the *Englishman* would call it, we must beg the indulgence of our readers. But the debate at the India House upon this subject, has let a certain "cat out of the bag," that deserves our particular notice, as a more vicious looking animal we have seldom beheld, and it may be not altogether useless, and will be in some degree amusing, to examine a little into the nature of the beast, display its properties, and exhibit its propensities. Look at it, gentlemen! did you ever see so fierce and vicious-looking a little animal in your lives? Did you ever behold such claws, or such teeth? Bless us! it makes one "tremble intensely" as the Chineses, as Milton calls the jurantial "platter-breakers," term it. The fierce little animal, is called a President, and has, as natural an antipathy to a Rajah, as the ichneumon to a crocodile, or a mongoose to a snake. The specimen now exhibiting was caught in the act of making a furious spring at the throat of the poor deposed Rajah of Sattarah. It was caught by Sir C. Forbes and Captain Cogan, and exhibited at a late Special Meeting of the Proprietors held at the India House. We will give Captain Cogan's own words upon the occasion :—

"Capt. Cogan commenced by reading numerous documents, showing, that during a long and intimate connexion with the Rajah of Sattara, he had never swerved from his duty to the Bombay Government ; though the Rajah himself had been treated with much harshness by the British authorities. Captain Cogan was about to mention the particulars of an interview with Sir John Hobhouse, when the Chairman, Sir R. Jenkins, interfered, and asked whether he had Sir John's permission to disclose what passed.

"Sir Charles Forbes protested against that interference ; and said, that if Captain Cogan could not state the result of the interview, *he* would do it.

"Capt. Cogan proceeded thus :—'I was told by the right hon. gentleman that I had joined a party with Sir Charles Forbes to bring this case before Parliament and embarrass the Government. That *he* would never allow the Rajah to sit on the gadee again. That *he* would *support the Government of India, right or wrong, and put a stop to these turbaned gentlemen filling London with petitions.* And I asked me *how I dared to give the opinion I did of the Rajah's innocence, in opposition to the Indian Government.* That *he* had written to the Governor-General *to dismiss any man from the service who presumed to give an opinion opposed to Government.* Much was said regarding the evil consequences to myself, with which I shall not trouble the Court ; but I trust, after what I have here stated, that this Court will use its utmost to protect the natives of India. I further beg, Sir, to deny (what the right hon. gentleman stated) that I have joined any party against the Government of India, or any other Government. I have come here to endeavour to elicit truth, and obtain justice founded on inquiry. And trusting to the kind countenance of this Court, I hope this is but the first of many occasions that I shall appear in this house, whether as the paid or unpaid, yet as one of the humble advocates of the natives of India.'"

What do our readers think of our little Cat'o Mountain, now that it is fairly let out of the bag, and placed in plain day light before their view? Here's a Rajah killed indeed! Here is Louis the Fourteenth, Coriolanus, and a mighty Bashaw, all rolled up into one little ex-democrat. "*L'Etat c'est moi*" "Alone I'll do it"—I'll put a stop to these turbaned gentlemen filling London with petitions!!!" Whether this fantastic exhibition of the tricks of a little brief authority, may make the angels laugh or weep we cannot say; but certain it is, that whilst it is impossible for mortals not to laugh at such arrogant absurdity, it is also impossible not to reflect seriously upon the mischief which

* Whilst we are upon this subject, we must allude to a case, connected with the matter of the text, which has lately been brought to our attention. A Subaltern, it appears, wishing, after twelve years' service, but not immediately upon the experation of the period, to subscribe to the fund as a Captain, is called upon to pay up the arrears of the difference between a Subaltern's and Captain's subscription, from the day of his attaining the period of his twelve years' service—thus, having to suffer retrospectively without a possibility of deriving retrospective advantages. An Ensign, in the same way, wishing at any time, to subscribe as a Lieutenant, must pay arrears from the day of entering the service, or (if it took place subsequent to his entrance into the service from) the day on which the regulation was passed. We very much wish that somebody would explain to us, on what principles this law is founded.

* At all events we may excuse them, here, when we remember that in the official despatch of the fall of Khelat the name of the commandant of the 31st N. I., was misprinted *Western* for *Weston, Calcutta Gazette.* We pointed out the error at the time, and it has been corrected, we observe in the *London Gazette;* but we do not recollect seeing any official erratum on the spot.

* The oath of a Chinese is ratified by the ceremony of breaking a china platter, whether thereby to signify that Chinese oaths are like pie-crust, and only made to be broken : or to instimate, that in case of perjury, the oath-broker shall be broken in pieces like a potter's vessel, we leave our readers to determine.

such arrogant absurdity, may be capable of effecting, when armed with power. An endeavour was made to stop the exposure of this ridiculous explosion, by charging Captain Cogan, with a breach of confidence; but this was absurd. When a man in office is visited upon public business, what he says is necessarily of a public character, and may be made public as a matter of course, unless for reasons of public safety, justice or expediency, silence be directly imposed, or necessarily implied. Now, we are much inclined to think, that it is the very contrary to public incovenience, that the real sentiments and political opinions of Sir J. C. Hobhouse should be fully known by the public at large. A minister is not to be supposed to talk idly, or sillily, or arrogantly, when he is very seriouly addressed upon public business, under the supposition that he speaks under the protection of a confidential conversation. Perhaps, it may be said, that the language we have italicized, was used by way of braggadocio, with a view to intimidate Captain Cogan, and others from giving utterance to opinions at variance with the measures of Government, "He asked me," says Capt. Cogan, "how I dared to give the opinion I did of the Rajah's innocence in opposition to the Indian Government? That *he* had *written to the Governor-General* to dismiss any man from the service *who presumed to give an opinion opposed to Government.*" We should think that this piece of arrogance of the little ex-demagogue of the Crown-and-Anchor Tavern, will move Lord Auckland's most serious mood to a smile. "I wrote to the Governor-General to do so-and-so." A laugh is worth something, however, even in this hot weather, when to shake one's side is over-exertion; but, we should think, his Lordship will, on this occasion, undergo the irresistible fatigue and enjoy it. We hope, when Sir J. C. Hobhouse writes out to Lord Auckland his *sic volos* and *sic jubeos*, he takes care *to date them from Windsor Castle.* We always thought Mr. Macaulay quite wise, and great enough in his own conceit, but Sir John fairly distances him.—*Harkaru, April* 23.

OUTLINE OF A ROUTE THROUGH THE PANJAB, KABUL, KASHMIR, AND INTO LITTLE TIBET, IN THE YEARS 1831—8.

By G. T. Vigne, Esq.

Quitting England in October 1832. (said Mr. Vingne), I passed through Constantinople, Trebizond, and Kurdistan, to Persia: thence descending by the usual route to Bushire, I soon afterwards arrived at Bombay. An impaired state of health, an anxious desire for breathing cold air, and the prospect of enjoyment among the magnificent scenery of the Himàlaya, combined to send me to the north of India, which I had not the least intention of visiting when I left England. After travelling a little in the mountains between Simlah and Musiri, I descended into the plains to visit the Taj, at Agra, whence, having at last, after a great deal of delay, obtained leave to cross the Setlej, and proceed to Kashmìr, I started direct for Ludh'yánah. Crossing the river at Belas-púr, below the fortress of Malaun, and, attended by a servant of Mahà Rajah Ranjít Sing'h, to whose kind treatment of me I am happy to bear testimony, I proceeded along the skirts of the lower mountains to Jambù and Rajawar, where I joined the great road of the Moguls, and entered Kashmír at Shapiyán. Altogether I have had the good fortune to reside a much longer time than any other European in this celebrated valley; have passed through it three times in my visits to Tibet, and may say generally that I have seen all that is to be seen there, having traversed the greater part of it several times. I am in possession of a large map of Kashmir, on the scale of two miles to an inch, connected with the Indus on the north, and showing many of the passes which I traversed two or three times: I have also several observed latitudes. Having received a most cordial invitation from Ahmed Shah, the king, or 'Ergilfo,' of Little Tibet, I pushed over the passes from the Wulur lake; met him close to the elevated plain of Deosoh, or Deosain; was conducted to his capital by him, and treated with the greatest kindness and respect, as having been the first Englishman who had paid him a visit. So fine a field induced me to pay him a second and a third. I made an attempt to reach the Nubra Tsoh, whence flows the great northern branch of the Indus, but was (although I entered the valley of Nubrà) foiled by the treatment I experienced from the insolent servant of Gulàb Singh, of Jambú, one of the rajahs, who having been raised from the rank of common soldiers by Ranjit, have eventually become too powerful for their master, and prevented my moving forward, in the teeth of the positive orders of the Mahà Rajah. A second attempt about this time last year to reach the source and the frontiers of the Yarkand by another path, failed in consequence of the new snow falling upon the passes three weeks earlier than the usual time. I returned to India through Kishmír and the mountain states and town on the N. of the Panj-ab, some of which, such as Chamba, Badrawar, Dodah, &c., have never been, I believe, previously visited by any European traveller. I have also, to the best of my ability, mapped the whole of the last-mentioned country, and connected it with Ludh'yanah; so that the map I have made is that of the whole of Alpine India on the N. of the Panj-àb, including Kashmír, Great and Little Tibet, the course of the Indus, more or less correctly, from Ludák'h to the plain of Peshawar, and the whole of the hill country between Kashmír and Ludh'yanah. The fosse and ruins on the Sikandar-ke-D'har, or Hul of Alexander, mentioned by Mr. Moorcroft, I seriously believe to be the remains of the aitars of Alexander. The Rajah of Mandeh assured me that, although the place has frequently been used as a fort, yet that the ditch, ruins, &c., had always existed there from time immemorial. I found there on a stone an ornament which might have passed for a roughly-carved Grecian rosette, which I copied. I went to Ghazní with the Lohani caravan, along the course of the Gomal river, and thence proceeded to Kábul by a by-road, seeing the famous dam built by Mahmúd, and called the Bandi Sultàn. I remained at Cábul three or four months, and received every civility from Dost Mohammed Khán, and his brother, the Nawab Jabar Khan, whose guest I was. I made several excursions in the neighbourhood of Kábul, but did not cross the Hindú Kush, the requisite permission from Murád Beg, of Kunduz, not having been obtained, chiefly because the present for him, which I ordered from Calcutta, was unfortunately not forwarded from Ludh'yána till two months after it should have been. Upon my arrival at Ludh'yánah, last March, I immediately descended the Indus to Bombay, and reached Europe by the overland route through Egypt. Having thus given a general outline of my travels, I proceed to give some account of the Dardú country. The valley of Kashmír lies about N. N. W. and S. S. E.; if its greater axis were continued it would cut right through the Dardú country; the snowy ranges seen in my panoramic view of Kashmír are I believe, those which rise between the Indus and the Krishn Gangà, the Dardú country lying at their feet on the left or eastern bank of the Indus. Its latitude, that is, the latitude of centre, may be about twenty or twenty-five miles below the junction of the Astor, or Hasorah river with the Indus, which will make it about 34 deg 48m., probably. I have seen it from a mountain immediately overhanging the junction of the Astor river with the Indus, and whence in fact, I traced with great ease the whole course of the Indus, nearly down to the plains. The stream itself is visible for not less than fifty or sixty miles. Astor is, strictly speaking, in the Dardú country; but, as Astor belongs to Ahmed Shah, it is always specified by its name when speaking of it. The country of Dardú proper when spoken of, consists of three or four of the numerous wild states that border on the Indus from Astor downward. I have the names and positions of all of them, but Cullas (in particular, I believe), with Tor, Jelkòt, Palas, and Koli, from the Maiki. Dardú. As to their towns, I am not aware they have any; I should think nothing but small villages; they are a wild and lawless set, and whilst a portion are employed in agricultural pursuits, the others are known and feared as marauders. The thieves whom Ahmed Shàh of Iskardòh, cut up immediately before I met him, just below the plains of Deosoh, were plunderers from Palas, who had penetrated through the mountains, and were carrying off men, women, children, and a large number of cattle, from one of his villages. They own no authority but that of their mullahs, are quite independent of each other, and are Sunní Mohammedans. Ahmed Sháh assured me that they wear a large ring of iron on the wrists, round which the fingers are doubled, and then used in general battles in the same manner that the ancients used the cestus. The Dardú country lies to the south of the great Himálaya chain. The direction and distance of Iskardó from the Wulur lake is about N. E. sixty miles. The direction of Iskardó from Dràs itself will be northerly; it is about a fortnight's march from it, the Sind'h pass being much longer than that by Bander pùr and Garás, which occupies but eleven days, Iskardò itself like the other valleys in Tibet, is an open sandy flat, eighteen miles long, by actual survey, surrounded by enormous mountains and washed by the Indus. The rock, or kal'ab, is about 800 feet high, and was once evidently washed on both sides by the Indus, but now only on the western and northern. I have once thought it was the Rock of Aornos, but it is too far in the mountains, and too barren, of trees to warrant belief of it. Kamlah Ghar in the Mandeh country, washed by the deep Blyas, answers the description of Aornos better than any place I know (singularly so, I may say), but it is on the wrong side of the Indus. Tara ghar (that is, Satara Ghar, or the Star's house), near Narpur, in the Panjab, is another such fort. Dúr will, I think be found to be Aornos, if we are to believe it to be on the west of the Attock, it is a strong mountain fort, round which runs a river of the same name, which joins the Kabul river at the Hasht-nagar, on the plain of Peshàvar. I obtained four small vocabularies of different languages,—Kashmirian, Little Tibetan (which differs considerably from the Ladak'hi), Chitrâl, and the Gangrí or Ghilghurí, which, I am told, much resembles the Hindustani. The mountains of Little Tibet are usually at much the same elevation from 15,000 to 16,000 feet, but from any open summit, such as that at the junction of the Astor valley with the Indus, whence there is one of the finest views in the world, several mountains are seen in different parts that rise far above them, such as would make Mont Blanc look small beside them. The Haramósh (all sides) mountain in the valley of the same name on the Indus, the Múz-ták range which is seen in the distance, and the stupendous peak of the Naga Parbet (the naked mountain), or Diyamal, as it is called by the Little Tibitians, between Astor and the Dardu country are of this description. I have seen the same magnificent view from the summit of the passes between Ladakh and Nubra, whence the Muz-ták presents a most noble appearance. There is a pass from Little Tibet towards the Muz-ák, up which Dr. Falconer ascended for several days further than I have been, and poor Dr. Henderson visited Kubrà before I did, and arrived at about the same distance. He was obliged to travel as a Sayyid, and the fatigues and privations that he underwent were too much for him, and he died in my presence at Ludh'yànah. The public are great losers by his death. There are two Kâshgnars; Chitrâl is called Little Kâshghar by the Yarkanuís. At present, I think that the Hindu Kush may be said to be joined to the Himálaya of Tibet by the Laurch pass between Chitrál and the valley of the Dair that which joins the Kábul river at Hasht nagar on the plain of Peshawar. There are two passes into Tibet, the Bander-pur and Guras pass by which I have gone three times and returned once and the Daras pass, by which I have twice returned to Kashmir: it is not so difficult although longer. After ascending the pass from Bander-pur to a height equal to that of the Pir Panjal pass about 12,000 feet, I walked along a broad ridge until I saw the valley of Gurás lying at my feet like a punch-bowl, with Krishn Ganga running along it. This river is formed of two branches, one from the valley of Tilail, somewhat like that of Gurás (to which however, I have not been) and the other from Dió-ór; they join at the entrance of Guras. I followed up the river for three days to the plains of Diosoh; I then, either as in the first instance, ascended to and crossed these plains to Iskardo, or, after crossing a lofty snowy pass and frontier torrent, a place of great natural strength, whence Ahmed Shah beat off the Sikhs, descended a rocky valley the whole way to the western end of the valley of Iskardo. At the further extremity of Diosoh, there is an ascent of 400 or 500 rocky vista conducts the eye at once upon the plains of Iskardo and the mountains beyond it. Iskardo is the name of the valley: there is no city, Dô signifies an open space where two rivers or two ways meet. As to the population of the valley it may be counted by the villages at an average a) rough guess) of 250 persons in each throughout Tibet. Ahmed Sahh and his people have always insisted that he can produce 12,000 men armed in some way or another I think he might be able to muster about 7,000 or 8,000.

Mr. Vigne's paper was illustrated by his map of the valley of Kashmir, geological and mineralogical specimen; and a collection of beautiful drawings, consisting of portraits of the most distinguished natives; figures of animals and fishes, and characteritic sketches of scenery, including a panorama of the city of Kabul, and another of the vale of Kashmir. —*Athenæum —India Review for March.*

European Intelligence.

ILLUMINATION IN DUBLIN.

(*From Galignani's Messenger. February* 18.)

Our Dublin correspondent, writing on the subject of the illuminations there for the Queen's marriage, gives the following details:—

"Dublin was literally in a blaze of loyalty on Monday night; party, and every thing connected with party, were merged in one feeling of affectionate and dutiful demonstration of joy at the auspicious event of the Queen's marriage.—Every house was lit up with candles, almost in every pane, and all the public offices glowed with very happy and picturesque transparencies. The College, the Custom-house, the Bank, the Castle, the Post-office, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal Dublin Society House, the Mansion House, the Royal Hibernian Academy, the Provosts's House, the Metropolitan Conservative Society House, the Queen's Inns in Henrietta-street, the four Courts—vied with each other in the splendour and taste of their several devices. If it were not invidious to make a preference where all was so good, and all meant to be the best, I should prefer the transparency of the Royal College of Surgeons in Stephen's-green; Britannia is there represented as seated on a woolsack beneath the Royal oak, the lion couchant at her feet, with a very handsome likeness of Prince Albert to the right, and to the right of him our gracious Queen; a little higher, the harp, the emblem of Ireland, with the crown upon it, festooned with shamrocks, and surrounded with a wreath of the thistles and the rose; beneath it the loyal prayer—'Long may she reign.' I have only two exceptions to make to the above; one was the transparency exhibited over the door of an obscure publican, representing O'Connell on his knees to the Queens, while her Majesty was crowning him with a wreath of laurel; the other, and somewhat more strange, there was not a single light at the Rotunda. The Lying-in Hospital of Dublin, one of the best and most favoured charities in Ireland, perhaps as an hospital it was exempted from the duty—I state the fact merely. The only accident of which we have heard was that of a house in Great Burnswick-street taking fire; the flames, however, were extinguished. A third expedition, which I had forgotten, was a transparency over the public-house of one Mr. M'Garry Baggot-street, in which was seen a figure of Fame crowning Daniel O'Connell with a wreath, he (Mr. O'Connell) displaying a scroll, on which was inscribed 'Our beloved Queen with great tranquillity to Ireland, and save her from the Tory faction.' These were the only party-emblems I met with throughout the night. The streets on either side were crowded with a dense population through the midst of which all the carriages, cars, and every other vehicle moved at a slow pace. At a very late hour in the evening his Excellency, attended by a single aide-de-camp, walked through the principal streets."—*Times.*

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, Feb.* 18.)

A meeting, at which Sir Peter Laurie presided, was held at the Crown and Anchor a few days since, to forward a project which has been in contemplation for two years for forming a new street from Newgate street to the eastern end of Holborn, by which Holborn and Snowhill will be avoided. From the statements put forth, it appears that the projected new street is to be perfectly level. It is to commence at the Old Bailey, exactly opposite to Newgate-street, leaving Skinner-street on the passing through Green Arbour Court, near Seacoal-lane, near Break-neck-steps, through Castle-street and Turn-again-lane to Farringdon-street, which it will cross by a viaduct bridge, and, in nearly a direct line, will intersect Plumtree-court, and Shoe-lane, and passing over St. Andrew's Church-yard and through Thavies' Inn, will terminate at Bartlett's-buildings, opposite to Hatton-garden, on Holborn-hill. It is proposed to repay the expenses of this undertaking chiefly by a toll of a penny on each horse, 8,000,000 horses are said to pass and repass Holborn-hill annually. No toll is to be levied on foot passengers, of whom 27,000,000 are supposed to pass to and fro in the course of a year. —*Times.*

THIEVES AND RECEIVERS.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, Feb.* 18.)

Field-lane, Holborn, being the emporium of stolen silk pocket-handkerchiefs, etc., received from the London thieves, White, of the police, on Monday night, during the illuminations, determined on keeping a sharp look out after the pick-pockets on their road to that den of receivers. At about twelve o'clock, he saw two notorious fellows enter the lane, on which he proceeded towards them, and inquired what they had about them. They replied, "Nothing;" but, on being taken to the station-house and searched their pockets, hats, and inside their trousers, were crammed with silk pocket-handkerchiefs. They were taken before Mr. Greenwood, at Hatton-garden Police-Court, when they gave their names. Thompson and Smith, both of whom were recognised as noted thieves, and the latter as a Chartist. The following colloquy took place between Smith and Mr. Greenwood: "Pray what are you? I am a respectable bookbinder; I served my time to Mr. Westley, and worked journey work there until the strike.—And then I suppose, you were thrown out of work?—Yes.—And how have you lived since?—The society allowed so much a-week to support us.—How much?—I used to have a pound; then it fell off to 12s., and then to 6s.—And then, I suppose, to nothing?—Yes.—And then, I suppose, you turned pickpocket?—The prisoner was silent, and scratched his head.—Mr. Greenwood: There is no doubt but you took advantage of the occasion of the illuminations and the holiday, to go about and rob everybody that came near you.—Prisoner: I bought the handkerchiefs in Petticoat-lane.—Mr. Greenwood ordered him to be taken to the House of Correction. Several other young thieves were committed for similar periods for picking pockets at the illuminations and others were committed for trial.—*Chronicle.*

THE ECSTACIES OF CRITICISM.

An American journalist, speaking of the performance of a new actress, informs us that she has "transcended the sublimated efforts of Mr. Butler in the softer scenes, and only yields up the palm to her in classical passion." What is to come next? We may reasonably anticipate that, as she has transcended Mrs. Butler's sublimated efforts of tenderness, this "child of the goods" will furnish, by and by, some sublimated efforts of her own, by which she will fairly transcend her former self. Nothing is beyond the reach of a lady of such surpassing power in the pathetic department, except, perhaps, *classical passion*, in which walk alone it appears she is deficient. Our critic does not enlighten us upon the characteristics of this particular description of passion; but as we conjecture it must be well known to the Americans, we take its existence and attributes for granted But let not the new actress be crest-fallen. If *classical passion* be hard of attainment, it is not unattainable. When a lady, after putting a harpsichord to torture for a long half-hour, reminded Dr. Johnson that the piece she had just played was extremely difficult, the deep-mouthed censor replied, "Madam, I wish it had been impossible."

The grand charm, and first essential condition of criticism, is intelligibility. But criticism has its own language—its technical vocabulary—and people who read ought to be possessed of the grammar of the art, before they venture to condemn a criticism because they happen not to understand it. The fault is in them, not in the critic, who cannot be expected to lower his phraseology to the vulgar standard. American writers have a full appreciation of the dignity of their craft, and are rarely betrayed into expressions that come down to the general level. One tells us of a singer that she "emitted music as if birds were making love in her throat; and another says of a dancer that "the lightnings played round her feet" The precise ideas intended to be conveyed by these metaphorical flights are not, we allow, easily penetrated; but the manner of the description is highly suggestive, and is calculated to set the indolent, who never criticise for themselves, thinking of birds' nests, and dove-cots, the songs of thrushes, and rays of light, &c. And if it be one of the legitimate ends of criticism to make people think, we are not acquainted with any specimens of the art more admirably adapted to the purpose than those which are to be found in the American journals. You may think a long time before you find out what they mean—but the longer you are forced to think the better it will be for your faculties.

The "multitude" will take our critic's *classical passion* for some very fine and sublime thing, and no doubt it is. If they attempt to dissect it, they will have enough to do to satisfy themselves as to its exact signification; but then sublimity is not always susceptible of being dissected with advantage, and so the deeper they get into the dilemma the more conscious will they become of its mysterious magnificence. Passion belongs to nature exclusively, and the adjective by which our journalist's particular passion is depicted belongs to art. Here then we have an artificial nature—something true and false, real and ideal, comined in one grand whole, which Mrs. Butler, it appears, excelled in embodying. When Mrs. Butler portrayed the passions she did it in a classical style:—none of your every day flesh-and-blood passions; but the passions such as they have been framed and modelled by Eschylus and Phidias in Greek and marble. Did she think of how *Hermione* would have voiced her griefs, or how she would have looked and moved? No, Mrs. Butler had the fears of the chorus and chisel before her eyes, and she acted *Hermione* accordingly. What a profound affair is this of tapestry and men cheeks—how it puts breathing life into a statue—and makes us sink down at the colossal presence of solemn and measured agonies! Could we only acquire the skill to deal classically with our emotions in private life, what a stately advance we should curb our bursts of jealousy into grave attitudes—and stifle our violent rage with a declamatory speech. One may have a lively notion of the noble effects that might thus be accomplished, without being able to illustrate them in one's own case; but the next step to perfection is the capability of comprehending it. Let any one, then, only imagine some homely exemplification of a classical passion—a housemaid out of humour with her mop, and looking sculpture with clasped hands down the stairs—or a furious postman kept waiting in the rain at a door, and ringing the bell with the muscular agony and expanded limbs of a gladiator; any slight instance of this sort will familiarize the mind to the contemplation of that state of tragical exasperation hinted at by the American critic, and might be productive of results which would influence the operations of society to an extent it is quite impossible to foresee.—*Atlas.*

CHARACTERISTIC STORY OF SIR SYDNEY SMITH.

Whilst at Midham, he was absent one evening from prayers; long search was made for him; and at last he was found in a situation extremely nautical, but agreeable only to himself. He had embarked in a large washing-tub with his youthful protegee, a young lady of his own age, about 11 years, and taking a long pole, he had contrived by its means to place his circular ship, with himself and passenger, in the very centre of the large and deep water; and through some inadvertence, probably a slight attention to the young lady, he lost his pole. Unfortunately just as his alarmed father arrived, it fell calm; and the only motion the tub had was that unpleasant one of the pillory, going slowly round-and round. There stood the future hero of many fights, with his arms folded in a manner that reminds one now of the prints of Napoleon on the island of St. Helena. Night was coming on, and the situation of the children was critical, when an expedient suggested itself to the embryo sailor. He hailed those on shore, and told them to fasten the string of his kite to a favourite dog. This being done, he sailed him to the tub, and thus conveyed a towing line on board the first craft he had the honour of commanding.—*Memoirs of Sir Sydeney Smith.*

Printed at the Gazette Press, by Nowrojee Hormusjee

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, 7TH MAY 1840.

THE GAZETTE EXTRA.

THURSDAY, 7TH MAY, 1840.

THE Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Victoria*, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Comr. arrived last night from Suez, which she left on the 21st and Aden on the 29th of April, bringing intelligence from London to the 5th and Paris to the 6th April.

Passengers.—Major Genl. Wahab, Captain and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Mr. Skinner, Mr. DeVitre, Captain Burt, Capt. Molyneux, Messrs. Watson, McKay, Ashton, Bellew, Beetson, Monsr. Chollonge, Mr. DeVitre, Jn.; Mr. Montriou, Mr. Scriven Signor Mutti, Doctor Hauthorn, and Mr. Burst.

MAHOMMED ALI is at Alexandria employed in strengthening his fortifications and raising Troops. On the 13th of April, an order was received at Cairo to levy a National Guard of 9,000 Men. This measure had caused the deepest distress. Husbands were torn from their wives and the streets resounded with the shrieks of women, and with mourning and lamentation.—Every man that could be laid hold of had a Musket put into his hands, and men blind of an eye and even lame had been taken. It is probable the old Viceroy expects a speedy crisis.

It is reported that the English Squadron, in the Mediterranean has been ordered to blockade Naples on account of the Sulpher Monopoly. The English Minister presented a note in which its dissolution was required and a demand made for repraration for the loss sustained by British commerce during its continuance. The *on dit* is that His Neapolitan Majesty got into a royal passion threw the note on the ground and stamped on it—but whether in the presence of the representative of England or not "deponent saith not" However that may be, it is said that Mr. Temple demanded his passports, and has departed. If this be true we rather suspect to use a vulgar phrase that the King of the Lazzaroni "has put his foot (not in it) but on it" with a vengeance.

In consequence of the very late hour this morning, at which we received our letters and papers, we are obliged to confine ourselves to the publication of our English Correspondent's Letter and some items of private information. To-morrow being our day of issue, we shall give copious extracts as well as a general review of all leading topics.

LONDON.—APRIL 4, 1840.

(From our London Correspondent.)

THE first subject of interest, among the very few which have occurred; in the Parliamentary proceedings of the past month, is the measure proposed by Lord John Russell, for the settlement of the question. For this object, his Lordship on the 6th, brought in a bill to protect persons employed in the publication of papers ordered to be printed by the House.—Lord John Russell's motion gave rise to a long and animated discussion, in the course of which the Solicitor General (Mr. Sergeant Wylde) expressed himself directly opposed to the views of the Government on this question. He thought any attempt to legislate on the subject derogatory to the House and injurious to the privilege. The motion was agreed to, and on the 20th the Bill, which is called "the Printed Papers Bill" was read a third time and sent up to the House of Lords.

On the 6th, a motion was made for the discharge of Sheriff Evans on the ground that confinement endangered health.—A debate took place during which two three divisions occurred. The result was that the Sheriff was released on the condition that he should appear at the Bar on Monday next.

On the 24th, Sir F. Burdett moved that Pearse, the Clerk of Stockdale's Attorney, be discharged from custody. This motion was negatived.

On Thursday the 12th, intimation was given to the House that fresh actions had been brought by Stockdale against the Messrs. Hansard, and by Howard, Stockdale's Attorney, against several Officers of the House. All these actions were, on the motion of Lord John Russell, declared breaches of Privilege, and all Sheriffs and others assisting severally guilty. Stockdale has laid the actions in different counties; but, in only these, namely that in Hertfordshire, proceedings have been actually instituted. The Sheriff of the county, has, however, refused to act until a further order by the Queen's Bench.

On the 17th the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill was read a third time and passed, after an amendment of Sir George Sinclair, that the bill be read that six months, was negatived.—The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and Mr. Hume, who objected to so large a Military establishment as 137,000 men, moved as an amendment, a smaller number. The amendment was negatived.—A debate then followed respecting the rate at which British Troops in India receive the Rupee. The discussion was brought on by Lord Howick, who asked Sir J. Hobhouse whether anything had been done towards equalizing the value of a Rupee as issued in India with its value in this country. Sir J. Hobhouse said that no change had been made in the payment of the troops, but that neither he nor the East India Company were to blame. He said it had been considered necessary to equalize the pay of the Soldiers in the different Presidencies, there being at present a difference in the pay of men serving in the Bengal Presidency from those serving in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. This equalization would cost the Company £45,000 a year. Lord Howick said that it was not so much the difference of pay in the Presidencies to which he wished to call attention as the fact, that the Rupee was accounted for in India at a higher value than in England, and that when the Soldier remitted home to his family, the same rupee was estimated at half a crown in India and at 2s. and sometimes only 1s. 10d. here. Mr. Macaulay, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir R. Jenkins, and Sir R. Peel joined in this discussion. Lord Howick intends to bring the subject again under the consideration of Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has carried a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry, to enquire into the effects produced on the circulation by the various Banking establishments issuing notes payable on demand.

Lord John Russell on the 13th, stated in answer to an enquiry that the objects of the Expedition from India against China, were to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to Her Majesty's Superintendent and to Her Majesty's subjects by the Chinese Government, and indemnification to the British Merchants for insults, and loss of property.

On the 19th, a motion was brought forward by Mr. Hutt relative to the duties of the Trade levied by the King of Hanover, to the great disadvantage of British Commerce.—Lord Palmerston intimated that negociations on the subject were in progress between the Cabinet and the Government of Hanover. The motion, which was for papers connected with the subject was negatived by 42 to 17.

The progress of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill and of the Printed Papers Bill has been postponed in the House of Lords, the first on account of the illness of Lord Lyndhurst, and the second on account of the absence of Lord Abinger.

On the presentation of some petitions relating to the Corn Laws in the House of Lords, Lord Ashburton enquired of Lord Melbourne whether he remained of the same of opinion as he had expressed last year on this subject. Lord Melbourne replied that he remained of opinion that it would be imprudent totally to repeal the Corn Laws, but, he would reserve his opinion as to modifications. It was not the intention of Government to bring forward any proposition for the Repeal of the Corn Laws.

Lord Duncannon on the 23d laid on the table papers relating to Canada, and among them the Act to Upper Canada, which distributes the reserved lands, formerly appropriated to the Church of England, among all sects—giving ½ to the Episcopal Church, ¼ to the Presbyterians, and the other half to be divided among the other religious denominations according to the numbers. The Archbishop of Canterbury [illegible] London protested strongly against the measure, [illegible] regard as a deadly blow given to the [illegible] Church of Canada. The Archbishop has [illegible] of a motion on the subject, which is to be in the form of an Address to the Queen praying her not to give her assent to the bill. The same question came under discussion in the House of Commons on the 23d, when Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a bill to unite Upper and Lower Canada. Lord John Russell declared that he did not believe it now possible to make the people of Canada submit to an Established Church.

A select Committee has been appointed, on the motion of Mr. Crawford, to enquire into the grievance complained of by the owners of the Opium delivered up to the Chinese Government. Lord Sandon has a notice standing for a motion against the East India Company continuing to allow the cultivation of Opium for China.

Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill occupied the House of Commons on the 25th and 26th.—As this Bill is so framed as materially to injure the popular cause in Ireland, it was proposed by the liberal members to reject it, and Mr. French accordingly moved that it be read that day six months.—On a division the amendment was negatived by 255 to 234—Majority 16. It was only by neglect of attendance by liberal members that this vote was gained by the opposite party. The bill will, no doubt, be thrown out on the next division.

The following is the motion to be brought forward on Tuesday next by Sir James Graham, by which the Tories expect to turn out the ministry:—"That it appears to this House on consideration of the papers relating to China, which have been presented to this House by command of Her Majesty, that the interruption of our commercial and friendly intercourse with China, and the hostilities that have since taken place are mainly to be attributed to want of foresight on the part of Her Majesty's present advisers, in respect to our relations with China, and especially to their neglecting to furnish the British Superintendent at Canton, with powers and instructions calculated to provide against the growing evils, connected with the contraband trade in Opium, thus placing him in the novel and difficult situation in which he is now placed."

The following are the members composing the Committee appointed to enquire into the Opium Trade:—Mr. Crawford, Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Chas. Buller, Mr. Herbert, Sir G. Staunton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Colquhoun, Sir George Grey, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Elliot, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. Parker, Lord Sandon, Mr. Strutt, Sir William Somerville, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir E. Buller, Mr. Clay and Mr. Horsman.

The great debate on Mr. Villiers's motion for a Committee to enquire into the existing Corn Laws commenced last Wednesday. The debate was resumed on Thursday and yesterday, and is adjourned over to next week.—Sir Robert Peel spoke last night against the motion. Mr. Labouchere and Lord Morpeth are the only Ministers who have yet spoken. They are both in favour of the motion; but suggested the propriety of a moderate fixed duty. At the conclusion of Sir R. Peel's speech last night, Mr. Warburton moved the adjournment to Monday week, which would have caused an adjournment till after Easter. However, a division on Mr. Warburton's motion negatived the adjournment of the debate by 245 to 129. Mr. Warburton then moved simply that the House do now adjourn which was readily agreed to without any opposition. In consequence of the state of the question, a new notice for the resumption of the debate must be given on Monday. Sir J. Graham's motion stands for Tuesday, so that it cannot be fixed that day.

On the 18th ultimo, a Quarterly Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House when Mr. Weeding brought forward his motion recommending the Court of Directors to settle an annuity of £200 a year on Captain T. Hiviside as compensation for losses he had sustained in the Company's service. Sir C. Forbes seconded the motion. The Chairman opposed it. The motion, however, was carried by a show of hands. Mr. Poynder then brought forward his motion of certain papers relating to Idolatrous Worship in India. This motion was negatived by a majority of 9. Mr. W. Butterworth Bayley acted as Chairman in the absence of Sir R. Jenkins, who was indisposed.

At a Court of Directors held on the 17th.—Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham K. C. B. and K. C. H. was sworn in Commander-in-Chief and second Member of council on the Madras Establishment.

On the 11th, a grand dinner was given in Drury Lane Theatre, to celebrate the event of Mr. Byng, having sat in Parliament as Member for the County of Middlesex for the long period of fifty years. The entertainment was most splendid. So numerous a concourse of persons of distinguished rank, was perhaps never before collected together on any similar occasion. All Her Majesty's Ministers were present, Lord Charles Russell was in the Chair. The Duke of Sussex was unable to attend on account of indisposition. His Royal Highness, however, sent a letter strongly expressing his sympathy with the meeting.

Several other meetings have taken place, the most important of which was the meeting of the friends of Religious Freedom, held in Freemason's Hall on the 19th. This meeting was directly opposed to the Church Extension Society which is supported by the Tories. The Duke of Sussex was able to attend and officiated as Chairman.

With respect to Foreign Affairs, the most important fact is, that the ministry of M. Thiers is, for the present fixed, by the division on the secret Fund of a Million of Francs, which the Ministry carried by a decisive majority.

In Spain the Moderado Ministry continue in power. Cabrera has recovered from his indisposition.

Arrival of Vessels from India.

The Hero, from Bombay.
" Severn, ... do.
" Kingston, ... do.
" Grenada, ... do.
" Triton, from Bengal.
" Margaret Parker, do.
" Malcolm, ... do.
" Ida, ... do.
" Owen Glendower, do.

AT length at we are on the eve of being enabled to submit to the consideration of the United Service the long expected Report of the Naval and Military Commission, which [illegible] before the Queen this week, and will, [illegible] by Act [illegible] Parliament. [illegible] pro[illegible]duction of this [illegible] columns to be open to the just [illegible] Officers respecting the extraordinary delay which has, for all events for a time, deprived the Service of that promotion they naturally expected on the Marriage of the Queen—we might have some blame were we to allow another week to pass before communicating the Report to the Army and Navy. This consideration has induced us to make arrangements for printing and publishing the whole of THE REPORT, immediately after it is laid before Parliament.

WAR OFFICE, FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

Royal Horse Guards—H. S Baillie, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Methuen, promoted in the 76 Foot.

21 Foot—T. H. Ratcliff, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice M'Pherson, appointed to the 17th Foot.

17th Foot—Ensign W. Gordon, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice J. L. Croker, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled; L. C. Moore, Gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gordon.

48th Foot—Capt. J. M'Conchy, from half-pay Unattached, to be Capt. vice E. Donovan, who exchanges; Lieut. J. M. Ross, to be Capt. by purchase, vice M'Conchy, who retires; Ensign A. Green, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ross; V. Watson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Green.

49th Foot—Lieut. F. W. Lane, from the 97th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Obert, who exchanges.

61st Foot—Major-Gen. Sir J. Gardiner, K. C. B. to be Col. vice Gen. Sir G. Hewett, deceased.

79th Foot—Lieut. E. J. Elliot, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Manners, who retires; Ensign F. A. Milbank, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Elliot; T. B. Batt, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Milbank.

83th Foot—Lieut. E. P. Mackie, from the [illegible] West India Regiment, to be Lieut. vice Woollard, promoted.

97th Foot—Lieut. M. A. Obert, from the 49th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Lane, who exchanges.

MEMORANDUM.—The date of Ensign Gayton's promotion to a Lieutenancy in the 4th Foot, is March 27, 1818; not October 15, 1839, as stated in the *Gazette*.

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS at the* GAZETTE OFFICE, *by* NOWROJEE HORMUZJEE, *No. 1, Nisbet Lane, Fort, where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR *will be received.*